#### **INVESTIGATIVE REPORT:**

This report pertains to an investigation of the identification of the burial location of a member of the Commonwealth Forces, during the Great War 1914-1921.

#### SUBMITTED TO:

CWGC Commemorations Section Commonwealth War Graves Commission 2 Marlow Road Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 7DX United Kingdom

Email: commemorations@cwgc.org

Report Date: 13 April 2018 Modified: 25 April 2018

**Reason for Submission:** ("X" means purpose of the report)

Casualty Identification:		Burial Information:	
Confirmed Identity	X	Burial Location Identified	Χ
Most Probable Identity		Grave Stone Correction	Χ
Questionable Identity		Grave Records Correction	Χ
Incorrect Identity		Request for CWGC Details	
Other		Other	

**Supporting Documents:** (# refers to attachment number; "I" information provided)

Casualty Identification:		Burial Information:	
Eales, Valentine William	i	La Brique MC No. 2	<u>link</u>
Royal Horse Guards	i	West-Vlaanderen, Belgium	i
Corporal #1341	i	Plot 1 Row T Grave 7	i
Death: 13 May 1915	<u>link</u>	Burial: 6 December 1921	i
Graves Registration Report	1	War Diary Extract(s)	8а-е
Concentration of Grave	2	Historical Records	
Headstone Register	3	Grave Stone Photograph	
The Question of Rank	<b>4</b> a-d	Grave Stone Inscription	
Area Map(s)	5	Memorial Inscription/Photo	
Trench Map(s)	6	Reporting and Review	9
Possible Candidates List	7a,b	Other	

#### **Summary of Findings:**

The Graves Registration Report form for Plot 1 Row T Grave 7 lists an Unknown Serjeant Major of the Royal Horse Guards. As our report details, there would not be a Serjeant Major in the Royal Horse Guards as the rank of Serjeant (at any grade or level) did not exist in the archaic hierarchy of the Royal Horse Guards. This report will also detail how easily the insignia and badging on a Royal Horse Guards Corporal's uniform could be (and was) mistaken for a Serjeant Major's in any other British unit outside of the Household Cavalry.

Our investigation clearly showed that <u>Corporal Valentine William Eales #1341</u>, a Corporal of the Royal Horse Guards, was the only candidate who was an unaccounted for KIA from the Royal Horse Guards who had been killed in action, during the Great War, at exactly the location where these remains were recovered.

### **Details of Findings:**

The findings are conclusive that the remains in Plot 1 Row T Grave 7 of the La Brique Military Cemetery No. 2 are those of Corporal Valentine William Eales of the Royal Horse Guards.

The findings are based on the following:

- 1. The "Graves Registration Report Form" (GRRF) for the La Brique Military Cemetery No. 2 shows an Unknown Serjeant Major of the Royal Horse Guards in Plot 1 Row T Grave 7 (Attachment #1). As our report details, there were no Serjeant Majors in the Royal Horse Guards, however the markings interpreted for that rank insignia worn by a Corporal or Corporal of Horse in that regiment.
- 2. The "Concentration of Graves (Exhumations and Reburials) Burial Return" (COG-BR) reports that the Unknown British Serjeant Major of the Royal Horse Guards was identified by the "Crown and Buttons" on his uniform (Attachment #2). The remains were recovered at trench map coordinates 28.I.11.a.5.7 (GPS: 50.8552, 2.9263), which is about 2,500 yards due east of Ypres, Belgium.
- 3. The "Comprehensive Report of Headstone Inscriptions" (HD-SCHD) has dropped the affiliation to the Royal Horse Guards and reports only an "Unknown British Serjt Major" (Attachment #3). This is understandable, as there was no such rank. This error on the part of the identification team is discussed in detail in the following section.
- 4. The question of rank is one of the most important issues that relates to this case. For the beginning of this analysis, we refer to the historical documents that discuss this issue (Attachment #4a). Within either of the regiments (1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> Life Guards or Royal Horse Guards) of the Household Cavalry; there is no rank of "Serjeant" in any form. However, all rank badges include the crown as a regimental badge.

Confirmation of the insignia is provided by a period photograph of an Officer and two Corporals of Horse (*Attachment #4b*). The identification team erred when they reported that the remains were those of a Serjeant Major and thus were unable to determine the name of the deceased soldier of the Royal Horse Guards. Those making the identification were not aware that in that regiment, the Crown and Chevrons were the mark of a Corporal or Corporal of Horse, as shown in the images. The Crown distinguishes the insignia from that of an Army Serjeant and leads to the confusion that the rank is that of Serjeant Major.

The question as to the specific NCO rank was more difficult to address due to the limited information provided on the COG-BR for the La Brique Cemetery Military Cemetery No. 2. The identification as "R. H. G. (Royal Horse Guards) was made on the basis of the "Crown & Buttons", which they interpreted to be a "Sergt Major" (Serjeant Major). This issue is resolved, not through an examination of

this particular COG-BR, but rather that of <u>Corporal C. A. Waite #1533</u> who is buried in Plot 32 Row C Grave 24 at the New Irish Farm Cemetery. That COG-BR appears almost identical to that of the unknown at La Brique, in that Corporal Waite was initially identified as a "Sergt Major" by the "Crown and Numeral" (*Attachment #4c*). This was later changed to "Corporal". This is confirmed on the GRRF document, where the information was changed from "Royal Horse Gds, Unknown British C.S.M." to "Royal Horse Guards, Household Cav, 1553 Waite, Cpl. C. A." (*Attachment #4d*).

- 5. To determine which of the missing men (unknowns) of the Royal Horse Guard are candidates for the remains recovered from the La Brique Military Cemetery No. 2, it is important to first identify the location of the remains at the time of the exhumation. The trench map coordinates for the remains at **28.I.11.a.5.6** (GPS: 50.8548, 2.9263) are depicted in a general 1/40,000 trench map from the McMaster Lloyd Reid Collection (*Attachment #5*).
- 6. Additional detail on the location of the remains is marked on a period 1/10,000 trench map for better comparison to the information provided by the war diary (*Attachment #6*). The blue crosshairs mark the location where the remains were recovered, as reported for 6 December 1921. This area is to the east of Railway Wood and due north of the main rail line from Ypres to Roulers. That places the remains 3400 yards northwest of Hooge, 2100 yards northeast of Hellfire Corner and 2850 yards southeast of Potjze.
- 7. An analysis was made of all of the possible candidates from the Royal Horse Guards who may have perished at that location and who were memorialized as those that had "No Known Grave" (*Attachment #7*). The CWGC database records 104 casualties for the Royal Horse Guards in the Great War, of which 42 are recorded in Belgium. One casualty, Trooper Molineux, is recorded with a Kipling Memorial in the White House Cemetery, whose grave was lost from the Basseville Farm German Cemetery (<u>GRRF 2156887</u>). Ten (10) men are buried in Belgian Cemeteries with known graves and the remaining thirty-one (31) are named on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial. From that list of 31 men we have:

### 3 Corporals – two in October 1914 and the other in May 1915

- White #1454 (21-10-14): Langemark-Zonnebeke Road (WD 10 of 452) (WD 20 of 413)
- Browning #1296 (29-10-14): German attack at Gheluvet (WD 12 of 452) (WD 32 of 413)
- Eales #1341 (13-05-15): road by Railway Wood 28.I.11.b (WD <u>73 of 452</u>)
   Disposition Map places the RHG at **28.I.11.a** north or road east of GHQ Line (WD <u>372 of 773</u>) where the remains of the unknown were recovered. See also (WD page <u>364 of 413</u>)

### 4 Corporals of Horse – three in October 1914, one in November 1914

- Cole #1481(18-10-14): south of Oostneeuwkirke (WD 8 of 452) (WD 18 of 413)
- Ervin #1222 (30-10-14): Zandvoorde Ridge (WD 13 of 452) (WD 33 of 413, 176 of 413)
- Few #1412 (30-10-14): ditto
- Wells #1385 (6-11-14): Zillebeke to Zwart Leen sector (WD <u>37 of 452</u>) (WD <u>155 of 413</u>)

The locations noted in the above list are shown relative to the location of the recovered remains, using Google Earth Imagery (*Attachment 7b*). The candidates in October and November 1914 were serving in the 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division. The sole 1915 candidate was killed in action after the regiment transferred to the 8<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division.

8. There is extensive detail on the activity that was taking place at the area where the remains were recovered, at the time of the death of Corporal Eales on 13 May 1915. The most valuable information is contained in the war diary of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division as it shows the Headquarters of the 8<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade, which included the Royal Horse Guards, at Potijze (*Attachments 8a*). This places the Royal Horse Guards in the near vicinity of **28.I.4.c.1.8**.

This war diary also provides a disposition sketch of the various regiments for the time that the Royal Horse Guards were in the area where the remains were recovered (*Attachment #8b*). The red arrow on the sketch (*added by the author*) marks to location of the Royal Horse Guards at the time. That location is directly comparable to the location of the remains, as depicted on both versions of the period trench maps. This location is in the sector **28.I.11.a**, precisely where the remains were recovered.

 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division, Headquarters Branches and Services WO95/1141/1 (starting at page 367 of 773)

Confirmation of this location is provided in the war diary of the 8<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade. There it is reported that the 8<sup>th</sup> Brigade received orders to counter attack a retake the trenches at all costs (*Attachment 8c*).

 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division, 8<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade WO95/1156/1 (starting at page 64 of 729)

There is a narrative of the operations on 13 May 1915, however it provides very little information of value to this case:

 War Diary 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division 8<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade WO95/1156 Ancestry.co.uk <u>Narrative of Operations on the 13<sup>th</sup> May 1915</u> (starting at page 71 of 729)

Subsequently, a more detailed (typewritten) summary for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> of May 1915 was recovered:

 War Diary 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division Headquarters Branches and Services: General Staff Appendices WO95/1142/1 – General Report on Operations May 11<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> 1915 (starting on page 361 of 413)

It would appear that between 12:45 pm and 4:45 pm on 13 May 1915, the Royal Horse Guards of the 8<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division, moved forward to protect the left flank of the 6<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade (Attachment #8d).

The counter-attack was to occur at 2:30 pm, during which time the regiment would move eastward across the sector, as shown on the updated sketch (*Attachment #8e*).

The details provided in the war diaries clearly shows that on 13 May 1915 the Royal Horse Guards were in the precise area where the remains were recovered at **28.I.11.a**.

The only two men that would have rank insignia that might have been confused with that of a Serjeant Major, at that time and location, were Corporal C. A. Waite #1533 and Corporal V. W. Eales #1341. We know that Corporal Waite, who was also confused with a Serjeant Major, is buried in Plot 32 Row C Grave 24 at the New Irish Farm Cemetery. That means that the remains of the Unknown in Plot 1 Row T Grave 7 at the La Brique Military Cemetery No. 2 are those of Corporal Eales.

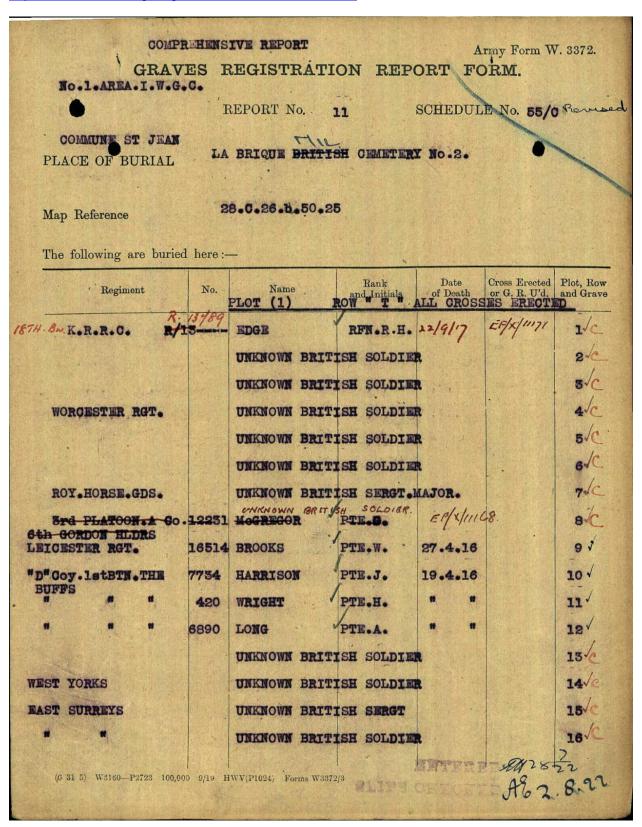
For reference purposes, we have prepared an overlay of the disposition sketch and the period trench map on a modern Google Earth image of the area (*Attachment #8f*). The base for the Royal Horse Guards shown in the disposition sketches has them just east of the G.H.Q. Line in the vicinity of West Farm, which would be the lower sector of **28.I.10.b.** The remains of Corporal Eales are approximately 750 yards to the east of this location at **28.I.11.a.5.7**. The remains of Corporal Waite are to the northeast of that location at **28.I.5.d.3.0**. We know from the time line, as detailed in the war diary that the death of Corporal Waite would have been after the 10:25 am order to send the Royal Horse Guards to protect the left flank of the 6th Cavalry Brigade. This relates to the time of 4:45 pm where the war diary reports the Blues were pushed forward to a position along the road running N.N.W. from Railway Wood.

#### **Action Required:**

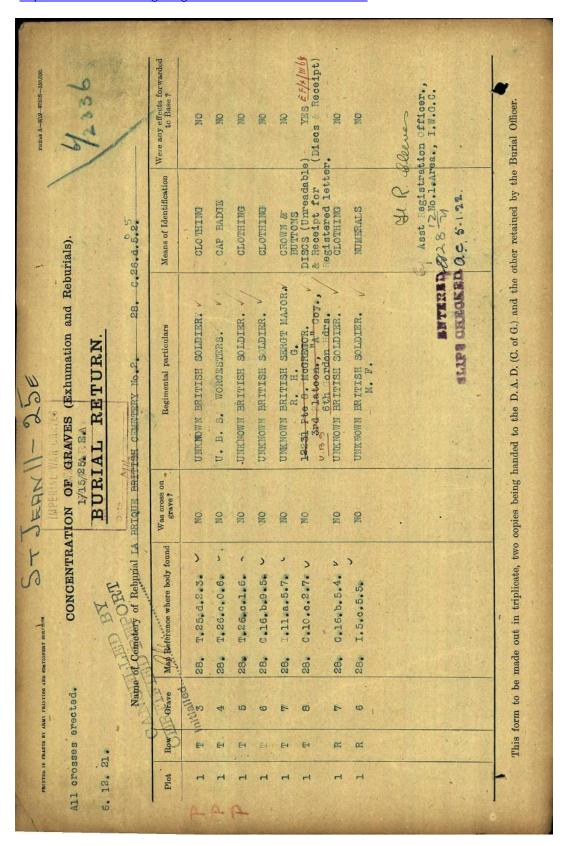
The "Investigative Report" has been prepared in accordance with the procedures and criteria set out by the CWGC, should they wish to make any changes to the commemoration details (*Attachment #9*).

The evidence is clear that the remains recovered and buried in Plot 1 Row T Grave 7, in the La Brique Military Cemetery No. 2, are those of Corporal Valentine William Eales #1341 of the Royal Horse Guards.

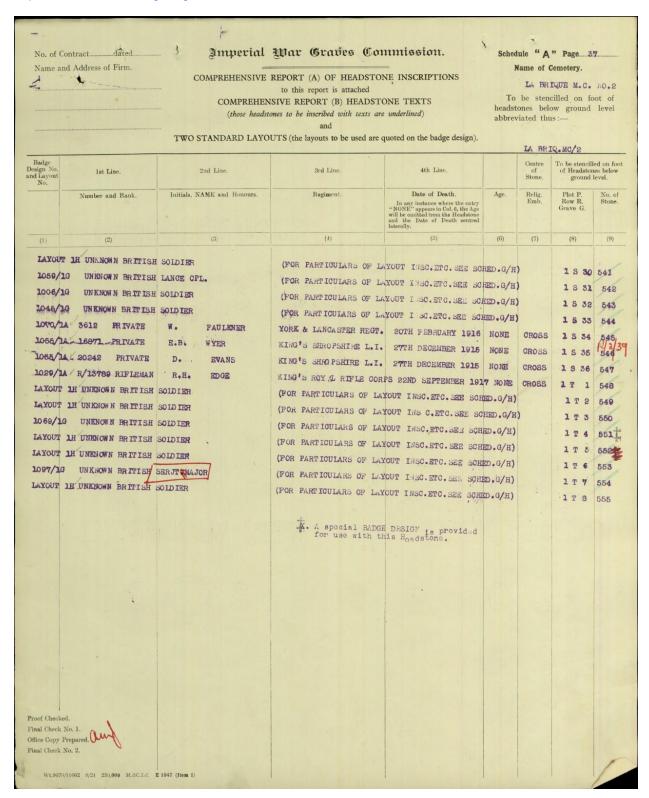
Commonwealth War Graves Commission. *Graves Registration Report Form.* http://archive.cloud.cwgc.org/archive/doc/doc/2127803.JPG



Commonwealth War Graves Commission. *Concentration of Graves (Exhumations and Reburials) Burial Return*. http://archive.cloud.cwgc.org/archive/doc/doc/doc1819989.JPG



Commonwealth War Graves Commission. *Comprehensive Report (A) of Headstone Inscriptions*. <a href="https://archive.cloud.cwgc.org/archive/doc/doc1851604.JPG">https://archive.cloud.cwgc.org/archive/doc/doc1851604.JPG</a>



The Story of the Household Cavalry by Captain Sir George Arthur Bart, Late Second Life Guards. London, United Kingdom. Archibald Constable and Company Limited. 1909. The Internet Archive, San Francisco CA, USA Volume 1 & Volume 2

DIVINE WORSHIP

of N.C.O.'s are those of Lance-Corporal, Corporal, last one is appointed to each squadron, while others of rank perform staff duties. Each of the three Regiments, as already stated, has a Regimental Corporal CORPORAL OF HORSE, and CORPORAL MAJOR.\* Major, who is a warrant officer.†

it. He enjoyed higher pay than his fellows, was prone to the Italian lanspesade, a horse-soldier who, having lost his steed, was affiliated to the infantry until he could replace give himself airs, and insisted on ranking and consorting The title Lance-Corporal is said to be derived from with the Corporals.‡

lains to the troops of Guards shall every day read the Common Prayers of the Church of England to the soldiers A very important position was that assigned to the respectively under their charge, and preach to them as often as with convenience shall be thought fit; and every CHAPLAIN, who from the first held a military commission.§ The Articles of War of 1662 prescribed that "the Chapofficer or soldier absent from Prayers shall for every absence lose a day's pay to His Majesty."

issued for the abortive war against the French King in the spiritual welfare of his corps d'elite. The Articles 1666 gave specific injunctions regarding the duty of Divine It is obvious that Charles the Second took thought for

Household Cavalry first had N.C.O.'s in 1756: vide XLIII., p. 428. first Regimental Corporal Major was appointed in 1803:

nide Chapter LVIII., p. 529.

‡ The early Corporals of Life Guards, styled Brigadiers, held commissions as eldest Lieutenants of Horse or youngest Captains, ranking next Guidons, with pay according. The Lance-Corporals (Sub-brigadiers) commanded as officers, but had no commissions, and

their pay was one-fourth as much again as a private gentleman's.

Bygadier de causlerie in French means Corporal in the Cavalry.

§ A commission for James Gardiner, M.A., to be Chaplain to the
King's Goard of Horse, was issued under the Duke of Monmouth.

STORY OF THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY

as junior captain, his position in all other regiments being master to each troop. In the reign of Charles the Second the Blues from 1664 to 1667 held a commission, \* and ranked the office was often combined with that of Provost-Marshal. and the Private Gentlemen and Troopers, there was formerly the QUARTERMASTER, who in the Life Guards and that of a warrant-officer. A regiment of horse had a quarter-

The name SERJEANT (Latin serviens), in the military sense, as in the legal, originally denoted a position of subordination to one of superior rank. Like the Roman centurion, he is a man " under authority " though " having as formerly in all regiments of horse, the grade of Serjeant is The duties attached to the three grades of Non-Commissioned Officers were always much the same as they soldiers under" him. In the Household Cavalry to this day, unknown, the corresponding title being Corporal of Horse. are now.

The name Corporal (Italian caborale) means leader of In the Household Cavalry the four Grades his section.

and appoint you to be Quarter-Master to Sir F. Compton's troop, in our regiment of Horse Guards, commanded by our right trusty and well-beloved cousin, Aubrey, Earl of Oxford. \* The position and functions of a Quartermaster are well illustrated by the following quotation:—"CH, to Our trusty and well-beloved Captain Manley, Greeting: We do hereby of these presents constitute

such orders and commands as you shall receive from your Colonel, or other Superior Officer, according to your rules and Discipline of Wars. —Given, etc., 3rd May, 1664, by His Majesty's commands." (Dow. S. P.) After a three years' trial the system was altered:— "You are carefully to discharge the duty of Quarter-Master by exercising the same troop, both Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline, and we hereby command them to obey you as their Quarter-Master, and you are from time to time to observe Lord Arlington writes to Lord Fauconberg, stating that H.M. has made it a rule to give no more 1667, June 21st.

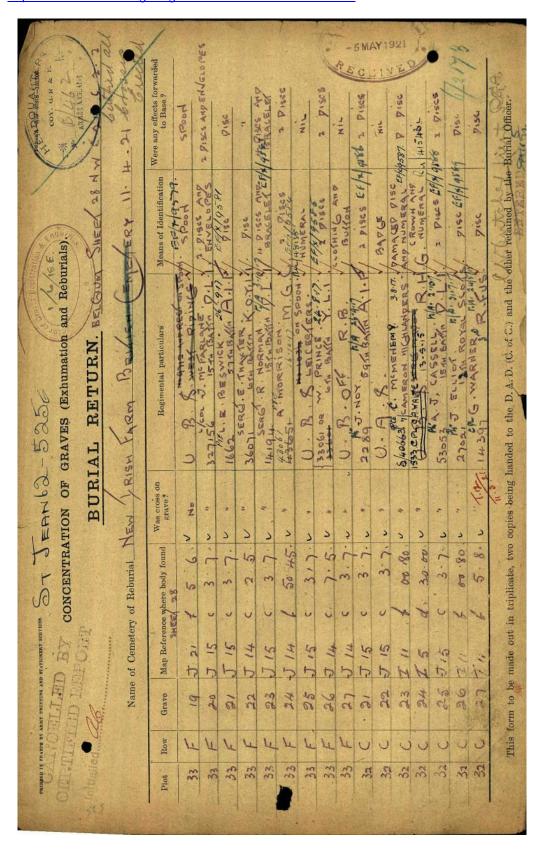
commissions to Quartermasters, that they may be observant to their captains; and also that he has forgotten to ask the King concerning Lieut. Littleton obeying his Lordship's orders, but remembers that

H.M. directed all officers of standing troops to obey Lieutenant's orders whilst they are in his Lieutenancy. (H Sir G. Wombwell.)

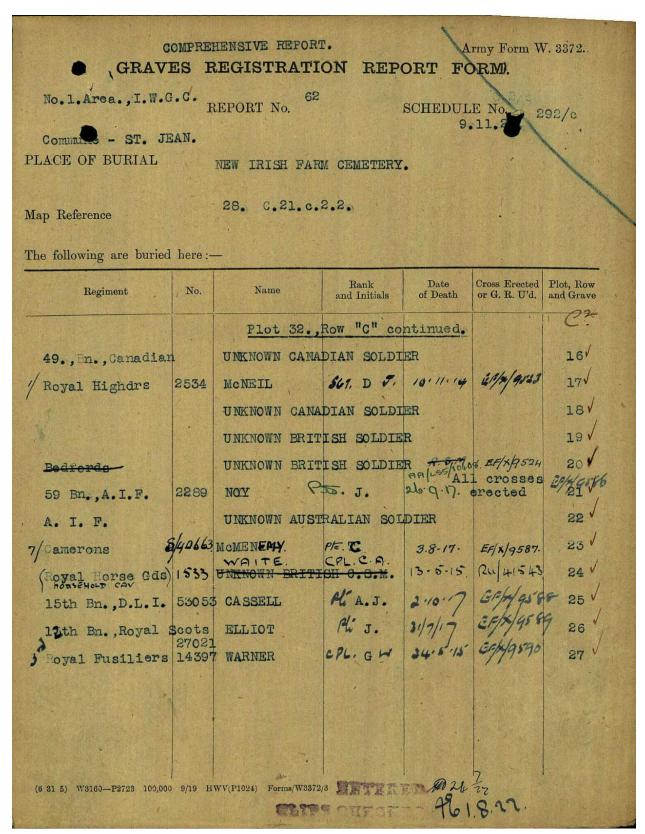
Officer, Corporal / Corporal of Horse in WWI Pattern Uniform. Note the crown and three chevrons on the upper sleeves of the two men on the right.



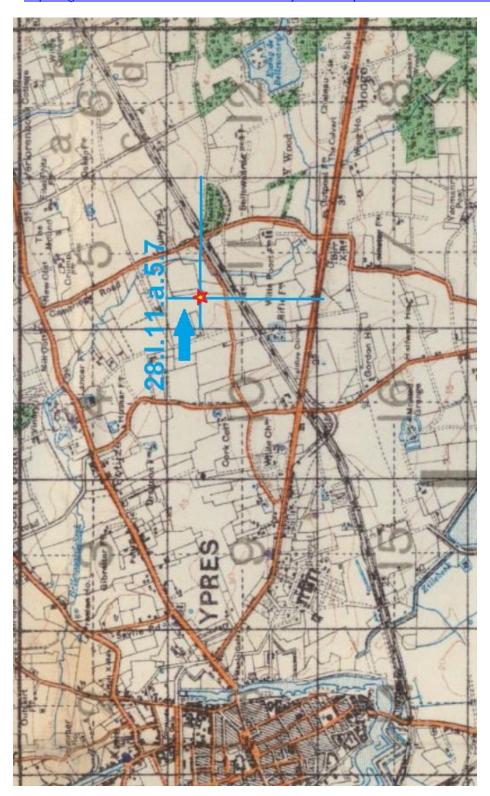
Commonwealth War Graves Commission. *Concentration of Graves (Exhumations and Reburials) Burial Return.* http://archive.cloud.cwgc.org/archive/doc/doc/doc1824470.JPG



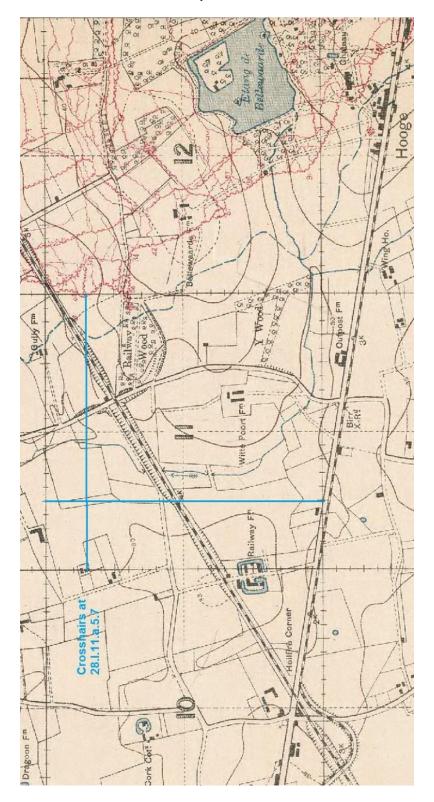
Commonwealth War Graves Commission. *Graves Registration Report Form.* <a href="https://archive.cloud.cwgc.org/archive/doc/doc/doc1823421.JPG">https://archive.cloud.cwgc.org/archive/doc/doc1823421.JPG</a>



Lloyd Reeds Map Collection of McMaster University, Hamilton Ontario Canada. Ypres Map 322WW1MAP. <a href="http://digitalarchive.mcmaster.ca/islandora/object/macrepo%3A3941/-/collection">http://digitalarchive.mcmaster.ca/islandora/object/macrepo%3A3941/-/collection</a>



The National Archives British Trench Map Atlas.28NW4&NE3 Zillebeke Edition 3B Map wo297\_0694 Trenches Corrected 15/03/1916. Naval and Military Press, Uckfield, West Sussex, United Kingdom.

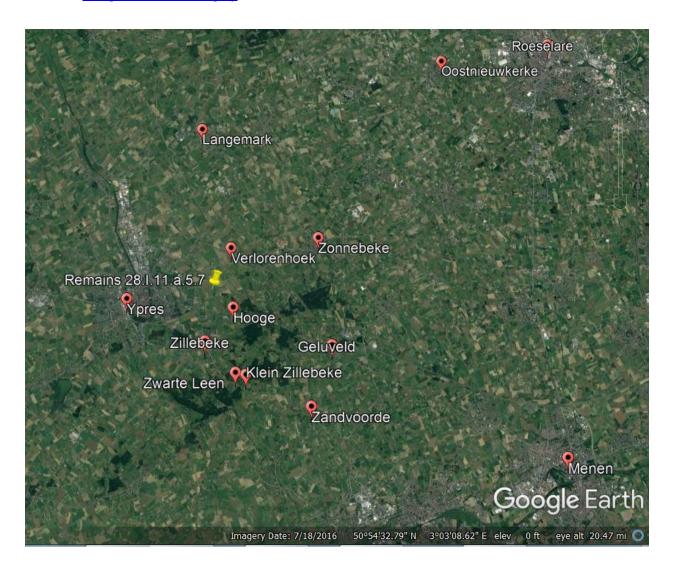


Commonwealth War Graves Commission. *Casualty Record: Commonwealth Forces.* <a href="https://www.cwgc.org/find/find-war-dead">https://www.cwgc.org/find/find-war-dead</a>

31 are named on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial

A	А	В	С	D	E
1	surname	forename	death	rank	#
2	BOWLBY	GEOFFREY VAUX SALVIN	13-05-15	Captain	
3	PHILIPPS	The Hon. COLWYN ERASMUS ARNOLD	13-05-15	Captain	n
4	BROWNING	MONTAGUE THEODORE SPINDLER	29-10-14	Corporal	'1296'
5	EALES	VALENTINE WILLIAM	13-05-15	Corporal	'1341'
6	WHITE	CHARLES HENRY	21-10-14	Corporal	'1454'
7	COLE	EDMUND FRANK MORTIMER	18-10-14	Corporal of Horse	'1481'
8	ERVIN	HUGH GLASS	30-10-14	Corporal of Horse	'1222'
9	FEW	ARTHUR GEORGE THOMAS	30-10-14	Corporal of Horse	'1412'
10	WELLS	WILLIAM APPLEYARD	06-11-14	Corporal of Horse	'1385'
11	BURFIELD	FRANK HENRY THOMAS	19-11-14	Lance Corporal	'1475'
12	HARPER	FRANK EDWIN AUGUSTUS	30-10-14	Lance Corporal	'1548'
13	COMPTON	Lord SPENCER DOUGLAS	13-05-15	Lieutenant	
14	DAVSON	THOMAS GORDON	13-05-15	Lieutenant	
15	LAMBTON	The Hon. FRANCIS	30-10-14	Second Lieutenant	
16	PULLEN	GUY HARPER	13-05-15	Second Lieutenant	
17	CADE	JOHN JOSEPH	13-05-15	Trooper	'1491'
18	CORLETT	THOMAS	13-05-15	Trooper	'1473'
19	DAVIES	JAMES BUTCHER	13-05-15	Trooper	'1283'
20	DITCHER	FREDERICK CHARLES	13-05-15	Trooper	'1569'
21	EDGLEY	LESLIE SEYMOUR	13-05-15	Trooper	'1708'
22	HALLETT	THEO BENNETT	13-05-15	Trooper	'1884'
23	HASTINGS	HENRY ALFRED	30-10-14	Trooper	'1494'
24	JENKINS	FREDERICK	16-11-14	Trooper	'1368'
25	KING	CECIL	30-10-14	Trooper	'1636'
26	MEYER	GEORGE EDWARD	30-10-14	Trooper	'1252'
27	MUNSON	ERNEST PERCIVAL	13-05-15	Trooper	'1456'
28	OATLEY	SAMUEL COLTON	30-10-14	Trooper	'1417'
29	OGGELSBY	HARRY HOWARD	04-02-15	Trooper	'1482'
30	PERRY	WILLIAM CHARLES	30-10-14	Trooper	'1541'
31	THURSTON	SIDNEY CHARLES	13-05-15	Trooper	'1594'
32	SCOTT	ARTHUR HENRY WILLIAM GEORGE	02-11-14	Trumpeter	'1357'

Location of the Royal Horse Guards in Belgium at the time of the deaths of the Corporals and Corporals of Horse. Google Earth Pro Imagery.



#### 3 Corporals – two in October 1914 and the other in May 1915

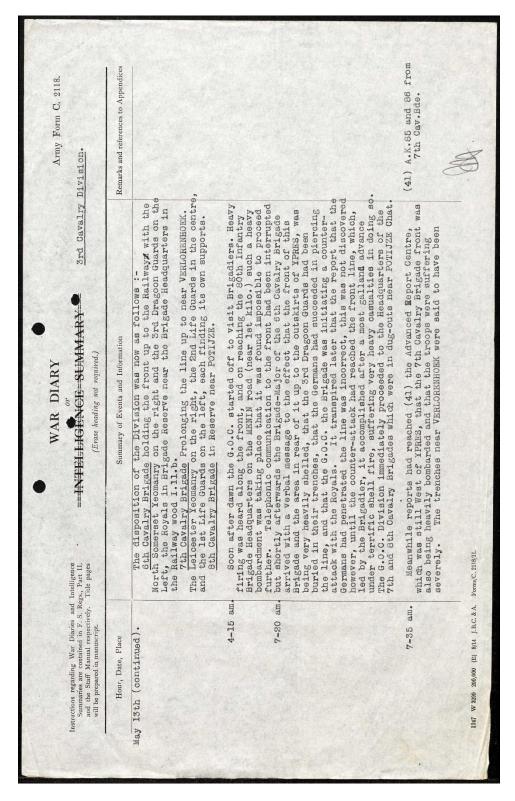
- White #1454 (21-10-14): Langemark-Zonnebeke Road (WD 10 of 452) (WD 20 of 413)
- Browning #1296 (29-10-14): German attack at Gheluvet (WD 12 of 452) (WD 32 of 413)
- Eales #1341 (13-05-15): road by Railway Wood 28.I.11.b (WD <u>73 of 452</u>)
   Disposition Map places the RHG at **28.I.11.a** north or road east of GHQ Line (WD <u>372 of 773</u>) where the remains of the unknown were recovered. See also (WD page <u>364 of 413</u>)

#### 4 Corporals of Horse – three in October 1914, one in November 1914

- Cole #1481(18-10-14): south of Oostneeuwkirke (WD 8 of 452) (WD 18 of 413)
- Ervin #1222 (30-10-14): Zandvoorde Ridge (WD <u>13 of 452</u>) (WD <u>33 of 413</u>, <u>176 of 413</u>)
- Few #1412 (30-10-14): ditto
- Wells #1385 (6-11-14): Zillebeke to Zwart Leen sector (WD <u>37 of 452</u>) (WD <u>155 of 413</u>)

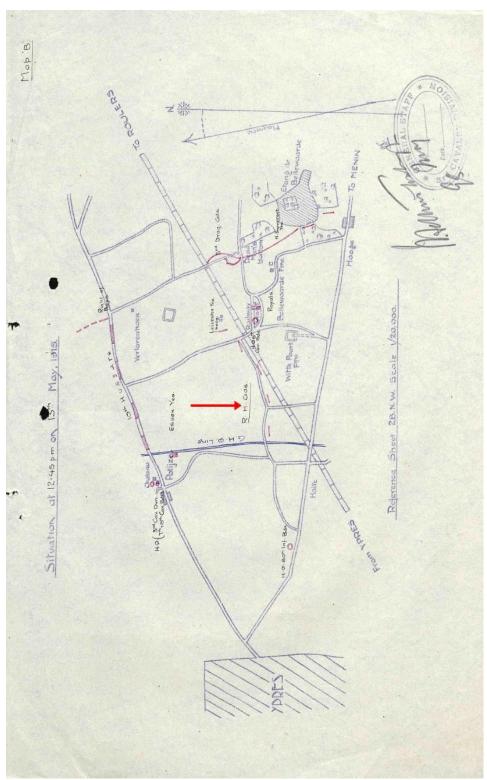
3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division, Headquarters Branches and Services WO95/1141/1 (Ancestry.co.uk starting at page 367 of 773)

Headquarters of the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade at Potijze **28.I.4.c.1.8** (page 369 of 773)

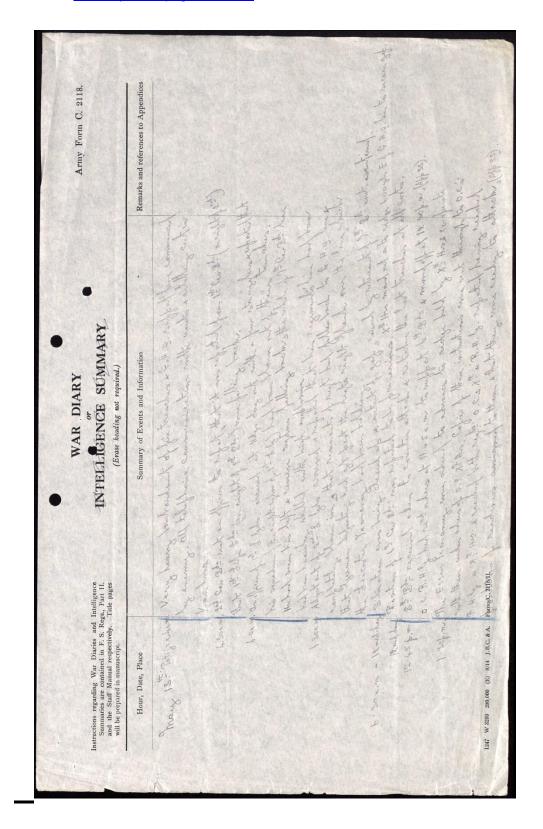


UK, WWI War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914-1920 Divisional Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Division Piece 1141/1-4: Headquarters Branches and Services: General Staff (1914 Oct - 1919 May). Ancestry.co.uk Page 372 of 773 (red arrow marks the location of the Royal Horse Guards)

The Royal Horse Guards in this sketch are located in Sector **28.I.11.a**, where the remains were recovered.



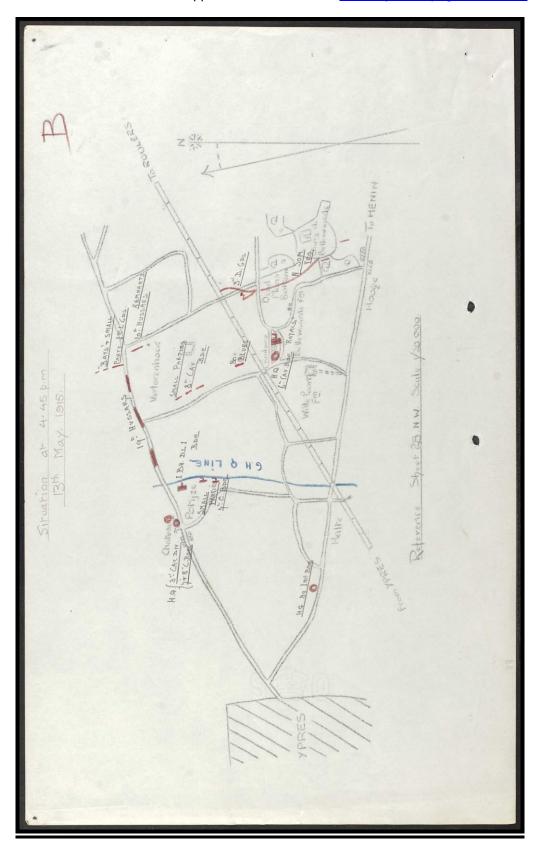
UK, WWI War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914-1920 8<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division Piece 1156 <u>Ancestry.co.uk page 64 of 729</u>



UK, WWI War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914-1920 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division, Headquarters Branches and Services: General Staff Appendices Piece 1142/1 Ancestry.co.uk page 368 of 413

officers, behind the G.H.Q. line, whilst of the Leicester Yeomanry all that could be ascertained was that the remains of 1 squadron were N. of the railway line in H.ll.b. At 10-25 a.m. another order was received from 10-25 a.m. Cavalry Force to counter-attack, together with certain suggestions for carrying out this operation. Preparatory steps had already been taken towards this end, but it was necessary that the situation should become clearer before any such attack took place. The preparatory steps referred to consisted in :-(a) Warning the Cavalry Force that if the Reserves under General Briggs were thus employed, the G.H.Q. line would be left unoccupied. (b) Despatching the 10th Hussars of the 8th Cavalry Brigade to connect the G.H.Q. line with the right of the Bays (1st Cavalry Brigade) which had become exposed owing to the retirement of the 7th Cavalry Brigade. It would then be in a position to make a counter-attack to recover the lost trenches South of VERLORENHOEK, in Conservation with a similar attack which it was intended co-operation with a similiar attack which it was intended to launch from the left of the 6th Cavalry Brigade to recover the trenches on the left of that Brigade. (c) Ordering the 8th Cavalry Brigade to send one Regiment (Royal Horse Guards) to similiarly protect the left of the 6th Cavalry Brigade, and to reconnoitre the ground preparatory to counter-attack. At 12-45 p.m. the situation having become clearer, the orders for the counter-attack, which was to commence at 2-30 p.m. were issued. The G.O.C. 8th Cavalry Brigade was to command this attack, which was to be carried out by his Brigade, supported by all the Artillery which was then supporting the Cavalry line, and by armoured motor-cars. One regiment of the 9th Cavalry Brigade was also detailed to be ready to support the attack, or if it failed to close the gap. The counter-attack was carried out with the utmost gallantry and vigour, under very heavy fire from shrapnel Legures Confirmation; and H.E. shell. The enemy did not wait to meet it, but fled in disorganized bodies, and are believed to have very doubtful if suffered heavy loss from our artillery, which acted all than a few hostile scouls were through in close co-operation. actually seen -

UK, WWI War Diaries (France, Belgium and Germany), 1914-1920 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division, Headquarters Branches and Services: General Staff Appendices Piece 1142/1 <u>Ancestry.co.uk page 369 of 413</u>



Google Earth Overlay of the war diary disposition sketch (Attachment #8E) to note the location of the remains of Corporal Eales (28.I.11.a.5.7) and Corporal Waite (28.I.5.d.3.0), with and without the trench map overlay. This overlay was prepared by the author of this report.





This "Reporting and Review" attachment is provided to assist all parties in the submission of an investigative report related to the identification of the burial location, or headstone markings, of a member of the Commonwealth Forces during the Great War 1914-1921. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) receives a copy of this report in the event they wish to make changes to the commemoration details. In order to alter the records, the CWGC has set out their criteria for the procedure and submission of cases for review, as detailed below. The CWGC is under no obligation to make changes based on a report.

This process differs from cases related to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) as these do not go first to the CWGC Canadian Agency in Ottawa. We have modified the requirement information noted below to include CWGC criteria from their source material:

#### **Guideline Criteria for Submission:**

Cases need to present clear and convincing evidence to prove the identity of a casualty and must not be based on assumption or speculation. The Commission's Commemoration Team will also consider whether the findings of a better informed contemporary investigation are being revisited and if there is any new evidence to consider. By way of example, it is unlikely that the Commission would support a revision of the arrangements for the commemoration where it is apparent that no new evidence is being presented and, a better informed previous decision is being revisited some 100 years later.

#### **Evidence and Source Material:**

Un-cited resources cannot be accepted as official evidence. Research conducted on the internet will only be accepted if supplied by a recognised authority such as the CWGC, National Archives etc. Any primary (contemporary) sources e.g. the National Archives, CWGC, and Genealogical website original documentation etc. must be copied and submitted with the case. The relevant pages of any secondary material e.g. published reference books and articles; website material etc. should also be copied and submitted. All sources must be correctly referenced as footnotes throughout the submission as well as cited in a complete bibliography of consulted sources Referencing is essential to any historical research and should contain some uniform elements.

The following have participated in the preparation, review and submission of this report on a voluntary basis. Those noted below have read the investigative report and compared it to the criteria set out by the CWGC, as a guiding principle, and have agreed to have their name included as part of the review team. The CWGC may contact any of the reviewers at the e-mail address provided below.

Name	Affiliation	E-mail	Contribution
Richard Laughton	Private Researcher	rloughton@loughton.co	Investigator &
Canada	LMC Great War Research Company	rlaughton@laughton.ca	Report Author
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	Rhode Island USA	timmct@verizon.net	Reviewer